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This is UNEVALUATED  
InformationPREPARATION OF PERSONNEL FOR SPECIAL SERVICES.

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1. Basic Methods <sup>Employed</sup>.

a. Selection of personnel.

b. Autobiography.

c. Signing of the document called Nic Oglashenie (This document compromises the signer, from time to time, under Soviet laws; and in formulating it, efforts are always made to place him under obligation in the event that he should fall into enemy hands). Use is made of:

1. Blackmail: (Writing which the involved person signs, for denunciations or compromising statements against other citizens).

2. Relatives as Hostages: ( The signer leaves the members of his family in the hands of those under whose jurisdiction he has been placed).

Explanatory Note.

In making the selections, members are picked out who have in the past demonstrated their loyalty to the Soviet authority and who did not participate in operations, groups, or statements of an anti-Stalinist or anti-Soviet character.

During the war there were cases in which the above-mentioned requirements were dispensed with, but the selected persons were employed in activities of only limited importance in the field of the special services.

There was a case in 1941, right after the beginning of the war, when the son of a White Russian general deserted to the Soviet Army. Despite the fact that he was a Cavalry Lieutenant in the German Army, and that he immediately proposed to serve the USSR wherever he might be requested to do so, he was not sent to Germany where he could have done excellent work as an agent among the Germans.

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2. Schools

In the suburbs of Moscow, within a radius of 70 kilometers, there are a large number of small wooden buildings surrounded by wooden fences, which belong to high Soviet government officials. These buildings are usually arranged as indicated in figure No 1 in the attachment.

Details pertaining to figure No 1:

The dormitories and class rooms of the students, as well as the photographic laboratories, radio sets, mess halls, and libraries, are located in the school buildings.

The waiters, cooks, administrator, and accountant are quartered in the personnel outbuilding.

3. Tasks and Missions

In espionage schools, personnel are trained to carry out any type of task in capitalist countries. Every phase of their work is taught, such as: terrorism, sabotage, intelligence, recruiting, as well as radio communication.

A. The training of a terrorist.

- a. He must have perfect knowledge in the use of side-arms and rifles.

He must practice using poisonous bullets, and silencers on pistols and rifles. The Soviet silencer, which is used on the ordinary rifle, may also be used on the Mauser pistol No 2, caliber 7.65. There is a type of Soviet carbine equivalent to a .30 caliber rifle, but shorter and having a bayonet affixed (thereby not allowing the use of a silencer). The silencer for the rifle is not very practical because it is almost impossible to hit a target which is further than 50 meters. After each shot, the rubber plug must be replaced, as it would otherwise cause too much noise.

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- b. Shooting practice and theory in shooting.

The rapid handling of the pistol; shooting from a moving automobile; shooting from a motorcycle or a motorcycle with sidecar; sometimes shooting from a horse.

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c. The handling of explosives and hand grenades

Much practical training is given in these subjects.

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6. MINES.

The General Staff of the Army and of the MVD pay much attention to the matter of mines.

In the Soviet Union, there are a great number of various types of mines, but the types which will now be discussed, ~~which~~ belong to the types which are used generally.

A. Anti-tank Mines.

These are of the pressure and antenna type ( see figures 3 numbered 17 and 18).

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a. Pressure-type mines.

The tracks of a tank must furnish the required pressure to explode a mine of this type.

b. Antenna-type mines.

A tank can explode this type of mine, even though the tracks of a tank do not roll over the mine. The antennae may be moved by the tracks or by the hull of a tank.

Remarks.

1. The anti-tank pressure-type mine offers very good results, but certain conditions are required for their satisfactory operation; thick shrubs or high grass.
2. During 1943-1944, "anti-tank" dogs were used with very good results. These dogs, which were trained to run under tanks, carried two antenna-type mines, one on each side. Whenever tanks appeared, these dogs were released and ran under the tanks, thereby exploding themselves and the tanks.

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Remarks. (This does not pertain to the course). (The mines in the Soviet Union are varied and are not subjected to any definite norm).

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In the first place it must be stated that the Soviet mines are generally wooden containers filled with high explosives.

During the Russian winters, in which the ground becomes as hard as rock, it is very difficult and dangerous to remove these mines; the wood sticks tightly to the ground and it is impossible to remove the wooden mines by means of picks or poles.

Another typical feature of Soviet mine-laying is that although there are definite instructions for the laying of mine fields and also for the preparing of a sketch and its legend, the latter is often neglected in practice.

#### 7. Mine Fields.

In accordance with the instructions for the laying of mine fields, the head of the group laying mines must immediately, before the laying of the mines has been begun, make a survey of the site where he has been instructed to lay mines and indicate on a map the exact location of the mine field. The following must be mentioned on the face or on the back of the sketch (see figure No 16):

1. Where the orientation point is located (In the case indicated by figure No 16 the tree on the bank of the watercourse is an orientation point.
2. The exact distance and the direction to the mine vertex "O" from the orientation point; the lateral distance between each mine "O"; the number of rows of mines in the mine field "O" and "O" (a checkered pattern is compulsory.
3. The number and the type of mines.
4. The date the mine field was laid.
5. Mark any secret passages/ gaps to be used by own infantry and tanks.
6. Occupation, full name, and unit designation of those who have laid the mine field.
7. Indicate the number of the order.
8. Topography: The following instruction is given:
  1. How to read the maps.
  2. How to determine the scale of a map when it is not indicated.

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3. How to determine the orientation of a map without it being indicated.
4. How to orient oneself in the field without the use of a compass, when there are no stars and in darkness.
5. How to follow an azimuth.
6. How to make sketches. (Open or overt sketches having topographical markings, and closed or covert sketches having numbers).
7. By using the notes of music an accurate sketch can be made by indicating all the necessary and exact topographical markings in the ruled staff. (see figure No. 19).
8. How to correct maps with the use of topographic instruments.

Remarks. It is well understood that in the matter of topography it is not meant to train a person to be a perfect topographer, but instead to give instructions whereby it will be possible to draw a legible and exact sketch. It is necessary to learn the tactical markings correctly because it will then be possible to indicate any tactical condition of own or enemy forces.

9. Beacons.

Visible light beacons which can be seen, both day and night, by aircraft.

Light beacons or signals which indicate a dangerous condition, such as flowerpots, clothing hung on a line, lamps, curtains, etc.

10. Photographs.

Laboratory work consisting of developing micro films, enlargements or small prints. Photographic prints for producing octavilas [not further identified] with the exclusive use of photographic chemistry. Methods are instructed in how to take pictures in any possible condition and in a most secret manner.

11. Paratroops.

1. the Characteristics of parachutes.
2. The size of the canopy; the number, strength, and length of shrouds; the harness; the speed of descent.
3. How to jump from an airplane.
4. How to guide the parachute when descending.

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5. How to turn face-down toward the earth.
6. How to place the legs when landing.
7. How to keep the canopy from dragging the jumper.
8. Methods used for opening the parachute; automatic and by hand.
9. How to gather up the parachute.
10. How to hide the parachute.
11. What to do when landing on a roof.
12. How to get down when landing in a tree.
13. What to do when landing in a river, lake, or ocean.
14. How to reunite after descent, without making any noise or signals.
15. Jump Practice. Jumping without a parachute from a height of 2.5 meters.

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Jumping from the parachute tower. Jumping from the gondola of a dirigible.

Jumping from a plane. What to do with the parachute after descent.

#### Remarks

One must dive from the airplane in order to avoid being blown against the tail of the airplane by the prop-wash.

If the parachute does not open automatically, do not open it until after leaving the airplane, because otherwise the prop-wash is liable to blow the canopy against the tail of the airplane, resulting in a possible accident for the paratroopers as well as the airplane. With the help of the risers, the parachute can be guided by increasing or decreasing the speed of descent.

Feet must be together in order to prevent any possible dislocations at the time of landing.

In the case of an existing wind during descent, the canopy must be kept against the wind at the time of landing in order to prevent the dragging of the parachute.

When landing on a roof, the shrouds of the parachute must be cut immediately in order to prevent being dragged off the roof by the parachute.

When landing in a tree, one must grab the trunk of the tree, after which one must climb out of the harness.

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When it has become impossible to avoid falling into a river, ocean, etc., open the harness and drop away from the parachute at a height of about 5-6 meters.

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Should the jumper not be able to carry the parachute with him after completing the jump, he should then bury or destroy it in such a manner that the enemy will be unable to find any indications that a paratrooper has landed.

#### 12. Preparing Airports.

During the course of his movements, a partisan should keep an eye open for appropriate landing terrains for both paratroops and aircraft, in the eventuality that the need for such a site should arise.

#### 13. Camps and Bases. (Wooded and marshy terrain).

The construction of pillboxes, storehouses, and secret depots of ammunition and food.

The guerrillas are taught how to pack goods in such a way that they will be protected against humidity and the weather. (How to find hiding places and how to <sup>camouflage</sup> ~~hide~~ them). (Fictitious graves are recommended).

#### 14. Marches.

On the march, the partisans must have an advance guard and flank and rear guards. They must be attentive and on the alert. When anything unusual is noticed it should be investigated or else reported immediately to the head of the group. In case of an alarm, the guerrillas should ~~hide~~ protect themselves immediately and without panic; they should proceed in such a direction as to allow a return of fire against the ambushed enemy without injuring their own comrades.

Before beginning any march or movement, everyone should be well informed as to the place and time for reuniting, should the group have to disperse.

Taking of rests and procurement of supplies should be done in the daytime in wooded areas or in small settlements, preferably in foresters' cabins; the guerrillas should observe silence and go out as little as possible.

#### Remarks.

This does not refer to expropriations made for the supplying of food for the entire detachment, but for groups engaged in some task of the detachment.

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15. Guerrilla Tactics.

- a. Selection of personnel: Strong, resistant, with combat practice (accustomed to the smell of gunpowder).
- b. Military preparation: Armament; automatic rifles; pistols; knives; bombas de mano hand grenades ?  
explosives; use of explosives.
- c. Parachute practice.
- d. Topography.
- e. Orientation on the terrain.
- f. Tactical maneuvers in the field.
- g. Instructions in <sup>eliminating</sup> ~~one or more~~ one or more sentinels with the aid of a knife or "silencer."
- h. The following are important things to ~~be~~ bear in mind:
- 1) Once the group is prepared and the possible sector of activity studied, situation Number 1 is declared.
  - 2) The men are required to go to the airport every day <sup>at</sup> ~~to~~ 1300 <sup>at</sup> or 1400 hours;  
At these hours the report on the weather at the location of the jumping area is announced.
  - 3) At the set hour the men put on their parachutes and take their places in the plane (a Douglas plane held from 12 to 14 paratroopers and 5 or 6 cargo parachutes, each with 100 or 110 kilograms of cargo).
  - 4) The maximum weight of an outfitted paratrooper (not including the parachute) is 95 kilograms.
  - 5) Once in the plane, everyone (including the paratroop leader) is under the <sup>commanding officer of</sup> jurisdiction of the ~~the plane~~ the plane.
  - 6) In addition to the paratrooper group, the plane includes: the commanding officer of the plane; the second pilot; the radio operator; the navigator; 25X1 and the paratrooper instructor, who is in charge of the jumping when the time arrives.

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- 7) The Parachute used in the jumps is the so-called DP 41 (Parachute of 1941). Its characteristics are: Square canopy measuring 72 square meters; 32 cords; drop velocity of 5 meters per second; automatically *opened* ~~opening~~ or with a second hand-operated safety device; personnel chutes are of ~~silks~~ silk, and cargo chutes of fine cloth.
- 8) The departure from the airport is determined according to the distance from the front and the season.
- 9) When the plane leaves it crosses the active front and returns back across it, ~~at~~ at night.
- 10) If a Douglas plane is used, the front line is crossed at an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 meters.
- 11) If the small plane V-2 is used, the plane proceeds at an altitude of from 200 to 400 meters and sometimes even lower but with the engine turned off (This type of plane is used for conveying one or two persons).
- 12) For the landing: if the group or groups are going to sectors occupied by guerrillas they will be received according to predetermined signals. If the landing is in a virgin area, everything depends on the navigator. When the plane approaches the ~~drop zone~~ *drop zone*, the commanding officer of the plane issues orders for the paratroopers to get ready by ~~switching~~ switching on a red light in the plane.
- The doors of the plane are opened and the men line up next to the door.
- If the ~~drop~~ *drop* is made in a dangerous place, the commanding officer, as well as the instructor, ~~aids~~ *in the drop operations*.
- In order that the paratroopers shall not be too greatly dispersed, they jump from each door in groups of five or six. In this way if the men jump one after the other without any delay, all of them can be dropped in an area from 100 to 150 meters in diameter. If there is ~~any~~

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little time available, the commanding officer aids the instructor in ejecting the men through the two doors.

The instructor has to snap the static lines on the guide line<sup>(cable)</sup> which runs the length of the plane. Every paratrooper has to see to it that the static line of the man in front of him has been snapped on; the [paratroop] leader is last in line and has to check his static line as well as that of the man in front of him.

The navigator repeats the order to jump and the jumping begins. Once on the ground, the <sup>group</sup> ~~unit~~ is reunited by means of signals agreed upon (light signals, or cries of birds, cats, or similar ~~noise~~ sounds).

- 13) The men hunt for the packs.
- 14) The leader of the group sends out the first two paratroopers he encounters to explore the vicinity, while the group is reuniting.
- 15) Once the group is reunited, while a few men explore the area, others erect defenses in the event that anything should happen; the rest look for the packs, conceal the parachutes, and hide all kinds of tracks.
- 16) At the same time the leader studies the instructions which have been given him in regard to the missions which the group is to carry out. All of this should be done as soon as possible, within ~~30 to 60~~ 30 to 60 minutes.
- 17) Once the terrain and the situation is recognized, ~~the~~ <sup>drop</sup> group leaves the ~~drop~~ area and proceeds to the scene of action, which may be from 40 to 50 kilometers away.
- 18) The leader of the group selects the site for <sup>the</sup> ~~A~~ camp.
- 19) While one part of the group constructs the bunkers, another unit which may number from 5 to 15 men, depending on the size of the group, goes out to get supplies.

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(Supply of products: Since there are in the occupied areas many elements which can collaborate, German farms and agricultural establishments, the expropriation unit should approach these points at night or in the daytime and confiscate all kinds of food products such as grain, vegetables, meat, potatoes, etc., horses, and carts. This activity should be carried out without the awareness of the enemy garrisons, for if a skirmish should be begun it would be impossible to carry off the confiscated products. Generally the expropriation unit will confiscate enough products in 5 or 8 days to last the group for 10 or 15 days).

20) The group which is occupied in constructing the camp is divided into three parts:

One part is engaged in constructing the bunkers <sup>and</sup> mining the passages which might be utilized by the enemy in order to attack the camp.

Another part is engaged in searching the inhabited centers for: doors, kitchen window panes, supplies for the stoves, kettles and other utensils, pails, etc.

The third part is engaged in looking for a suitable site for receiving the packs for the group which the planes drop.

21) From the moment of the <sup>descent,</sup> ~~the~~ according to a <sup>schedule</sup> ~~plan~~ agreed upon before the departure, the radio operator will contact the base twice daily.

22) The first weeks are spent in constructing the camp, receiving the packs, and accumulating provisions.

23) Secret deposits of supplies and ammunition are placed at various points from 15 to 30 kilometers from the camp. (The most absolute secrecy is recommended for the establishment of these deposits).

24) One or two of the deposits ~~should~~ should be arranged and concealed by the officers of the group themselves, without the participation of the soldiers or non-commissioned officers.

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25) A small special operative group, provided with money, documents, and well acquainted with the terrain, begins to organize an intelligence network <sup>among</sup> ~~the~~ the civilian population from the moment of the <sup>descent,</sup> ~~the~~ and if possible also <sup>among</sup> ~~with~~ the enemy. (The most important thing in this case is that various conspiratorial points be organized in the cities and the big villages where the sabotage groups may stay during the course of their operations).

26) Once the work is organized in this way, in from 15 to 20 days after the <sup>descent,</sup> ~~the~~ the group can begin its operations.

#### 16. Railway Sabotage.

The intelligence contacts in the railway <sup>junctions</sup> ~~the~~ give notice of the presence of important trains, such as those which transport ammunition, troops, armament, etc.

A group of from four to six men, equipped with five or six charges of TOL of 10 kilograms each, ~~the~~ proceed toward the indicated railway area.

The leader of the group contacts the intelligence sources, who tell him the time of departure of the train.

The group approaches the indicated point at the determined hour, in the ~~the~~ night; the leader of the group will station 1, 2, 3 observers, who will inform him by means of luminous signals (the leader is the one who has to place the mine) of the approach of the expected train (see figure 20).

#### The Following May Happen:

1. The enemy may make a last-minute change and send out an unimportant train.

2. A locomotive may be sent ahead.

3. Various flatcars loaded with sand may be placed ahead of the locomotive in order to ~~prevent the mine~~ <sup>from</sup> being exploded under the locomotive.

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This is the reason for stationing the observers, who will be distributed according to the profile of the terrain and the distance from one to the other (in such a way that they may be able to use semaphore signals).

The observation post locates the train and gives the signal to the sabotage group.

The sabotage group puts the mine in place at the last moment, making the proper calculations for the passing of the train and the passing of the guard patrol.

The explosive device is placed according to the number of flatcars with sand ahead of the locomotive.

The charge is very simple and consists of:

Detonator capsules number 8 and a length of detonating fuse (see figure 21).

As soon as the charge has been placed, the group carrying out the job will go from 50 to 100 meters away and wait until it explodes, and will leave immediately after the explosion.

#### 17. Sabotage of Ammunition or Oil Dumps or Others.

The planning of the operation, with the knowledge of the number of [enemy] sentinels and the customs of the garrison.

The sabotage groups consist of from 5 to 14 men.

The group will approach at night, armed with knives or silencers in order to remove the sentinels without any noise whatever, in case it is impossible to penetrate the place without being observed by the sentinels.

Once inside the enclosure, the sabotage group will place the ~~mines~~ mines, in agreement with the need not merely to blow up the dump but to set it afire.

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If it is an important dump and a large-scale sabotage operation, and if considerable time is needed to carry out the destructions, pickets should be placed to guard the approaches to the dump to prevent the arrival of enemy reinforcements, in case they should be sent.

Once the operation is carried out, the sabotage group should withdraw and go as far away from the place as possible.

In case there are other guerrilla groups operating in the area at the time of the sabotage operation, they should be notified.

18. Crossing Railway Lines.

In 1942, in view of the fact that it was impossible for the German command to look after both the regular fronts and the fronts created by the guerrillas in their rear, the Germans limited themselves to placing troops in the important inhabited centers. Along the railways they installed a strong guard service and a system of "Bunkers" erected 500, 750, and 1,000 meters apart along the railway line. These bunkers were ~~garrisoned~~ garrisoned by sizeable groups of the German army. The bunkers were thoroughly fortified and a patrol service was organized to operate between them. From three to five men would proceed along the railway line from one bunker to another.

Small groups of guerrillas could cross a railway line quite easily, by taking advantage of the intervals between the patrols. Crossing the railway lines with sizable contingents of guerrillas of 150, 2,500, and 10,000 men (detachment, brigade, or corps) was a very complicated matter. In addition to the large numbers of men involved, units of this kind would also take along a big train of supplies so that it would take up to 3 hours to cross a railway line. For this reason operations of this kind are always undertaken with a view to the possibility of starting big combats.

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Any unit of these mentioned above, before beginning to cross any railway line, should examine the contingents of enemy forces in the garrisons near the place where the crossing is to be made.

(see figure 22).

Once the crossing level is selected, provided that there are no enemy bunkers at the scene, the guerrillas will <sup>begin to</sup> detail (at night) guard posts to blockade ~~the~~ the enemy bunkers.

These guard posts will be sent out in accordance with the size of the guerrilla unit involved (if the guerrilla unit is a detachment, two or three men will serve as guards; if it is a brigade, a squad or a platoon will serve as guards; if it is a corps, a platoon or detachment will serve as guards, depending on the size of the enemy units. The guards will also be equipped with automatic rifles and machineguns).

In addition to this, sabotage groups will be sent behind the bunkers to watch the railway, in the eventuality that trains with troops, artillery, and tanks should be sent. In the latter cases, the sabotage groups will try to blow up the trains <sup>carrying</sup> ~~aid~~ <sup>to</sup> the blockaded bunkers.

The guard posts will be vacated as soon as the last guerrilla has crossed.

The sabotage groups will withdraw shortly before daybreak and will reunite with their unit at a place agreed upon.

The crossing precautions will be increased in accordance with the ~~importance~~ importance of the railway and the time of crossing will be selected in accordance with the movement of trains along the line in question.

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19. Enemy Blockades:

In view of the existence of strong nuclei of guerrillas, who occupied vast areas, the German command was faced with great tactical difficulties which did [not] permit it to engage in a successful fight with the interior front.

Nevertheless, the German command periodically (generally in the spring and in the fall) organized powerful blockades aimed at destroying and extirpating these guerrilla areas which constituted a threat to the German command.

In order to carry out these operations, the German command began by concentrating powerful contingents of infantry, tanks, and artillery <sup>in</sup> the area to be blockaded from 15 to 20 days in advance.

The guerrilla area was surrounded by a circle of fire [redacted] from secret machine gun nests aimed at the [redacted] exits of paths and roads which crossed the area.

As soon as all of the possible exits were closed, the airforce and the artillery began to rake the encircled area. Next, under strong aerial observation, there was begun the "comb," that is to say, an extensive line of soldiers with a distance of 2 or 3 meters between each of them began combing the encircled area.

At the same time, a bombardment was begun on guerrilla centers discovered by the airforce.

As the "comb" advanced across the encircled area, penal detachments destroyed villages, inhabited points, and camps which they encountered in their path.

The guerrilla nuclei pursued by the "comb" were obliged to retreat and plunged into the hidden machine gun [redacted] nests which machinegunned them without any risk.

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These tactics proved quite successful for the Germans in the beginning, but already in 1943 the guerrilla tactics were modified to cope with the above-mentioned situation.

As soon as the Germans began their concentration, the guerrilla nuclei began to hide everything which could impede their movements: TOL, ammunition, light artillery, etc. They mined their camps and as soon as the Germans began to move, ~~the guerrillas~~ the guerrillas dispersed in small groups of two or three men, after agreeing on a place for reuniting after the blockade.

When these small groups scattered through the woods, instead of fleeing from the "comb" they awaited it in ambush.

When the "comb" approached at close range, the guerrillas opened a compact fire from their submachine guns (metralletas). The soldiers engaged in the combing operation were forced to drop to the ground and the guerrillas took advantage of this by jumping up hastily and slipping away into the woods which had already been combed. This meant that all of the efforts put forth by the Germans were reduced to zero.

When the blockade was ended, <sup>the guerrillas</sup> ~~they~~ reunited at the place agreed upon, ready to begin anew.

## 20. Crossing the Front.

The detachment or group which has to cross the front ~~in one~~ in one sector direction or the other, selects a definite ~~sector~~ for this, a sector suitable for the purpose in agreement with the information received.

When the detachment enters ~~the~~ the divisional dislocation area, all of the movements are carried out at night and with the greatest caution; the area will be thoroughly explored by small groups of two or three men before the main body begins to move.

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All of the movements of the main body of the detachment in the divisional dislocation area will also be preceded by engineers who open a way through the mined fields.

This precaution is increased when the detachment returns back across the enemy lines or when it crosses the lines of its own troops and ~~it~~ gets into no man's land.

In case front conditions are such that the crossing of the entire unit together is impossible, the detachment will divide into small groups accompanied by scouts and sappers ~~who~~ will cross the front at various places, after eliminating the [enemy] scouts and sentinels.

## 21. Organization of the Intelligence Service.

In case there are not available in the inhabited centers ~~persons~~ trustworthy persons capable of organizing clandestine contacts, the group entrusted with establishing the intelligence network will ~~employ~~ employ the following:

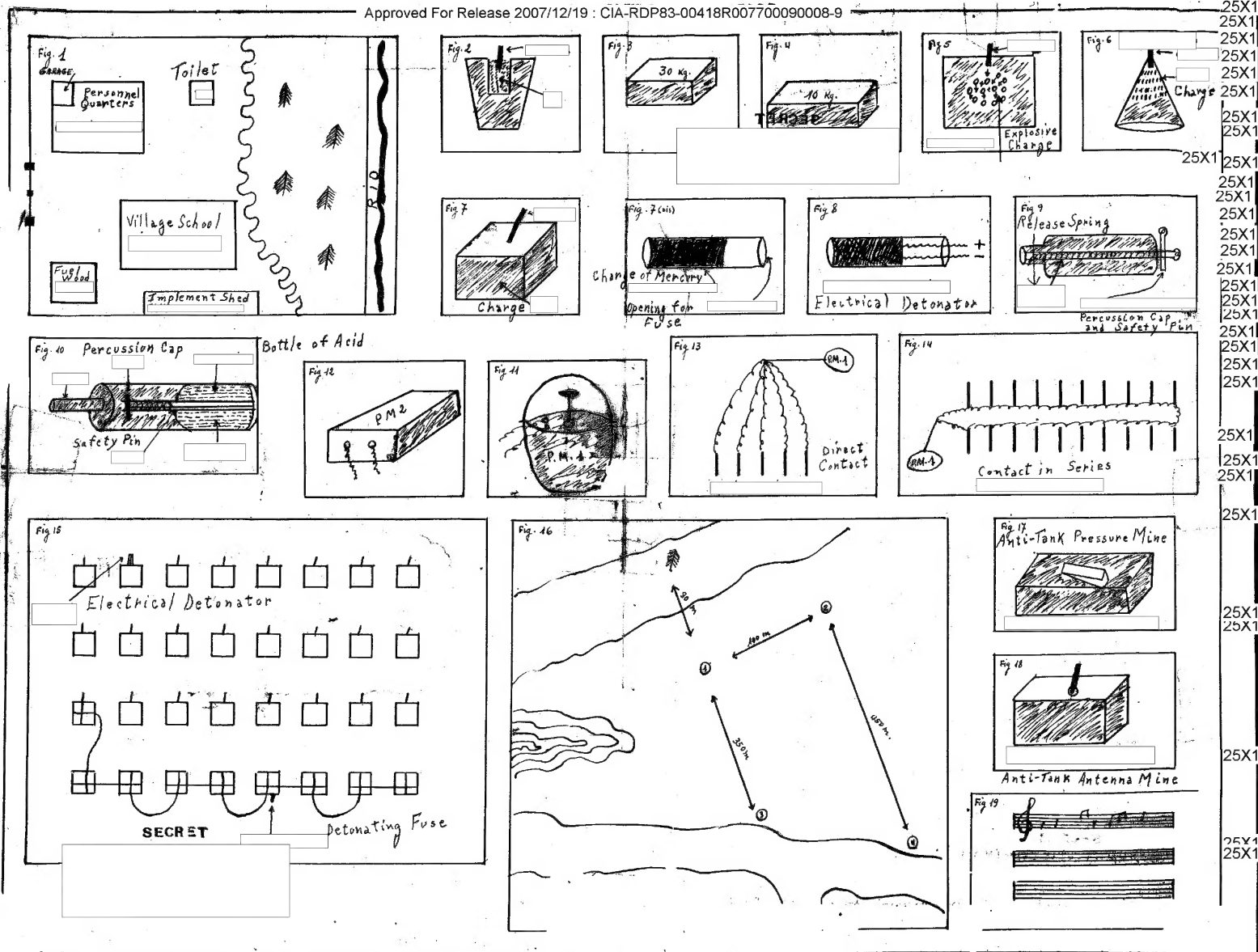
1. The individual prostitutes in the big cities.  
or poorly paid ~~who can~~
2. Discontented persons ~~who can be bribed.~~
3. Everyone whose immediate relatives can be held as hostages.
4. Those who can be blackmailed, etc.

In case of intelligence groups of guerrillas, the only radio used will be that of the detachment.

Considerable attention will be devoted to the matter of covering up one's tracks in case of pursuit. (In this regard the most important means recommended is the subway, houses with various exits, taxis; the most important thing, however, is a thorough study of the place where an intelligence source will operate, in order that he may know in advance the places suitable for covering his tracks in case he is pursued).

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